Министерство образования Самарской области

АССОЦИАЦИЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ "ИНСТИТУТ НАПРАВО.РУ"

УТВЕРЖДЕНО
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Воробьев К.А.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

ООО.01.03 Иностранный язык

Специальность 43.02.16
Туризм и гостеприимство

Квалификация: специалист по туризму и гостеприимству
Очная форма обучения
На базе основного общего образования
Срок получения образования: 2 года 10 месяцев

Тольятти, 2025г.

1. Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

СОО.01.03 Иностранный язык. Специальность 43.02.16 «Туризм и гостеприимство», квалификация — специалист по туризму и гостеприимству.

Показатель	Часы
Общий объём	144
Учебные занятия и практики	116
Самостоятельная работа	28
Промежуточная аттестация	0
Обязательная часть	144
Вариативная часть	0

Распределение по семестрам: 1 семестр — 72 ч.; 2 семестр — 72 ч..

Промежуточная аттестация: Дифференцированный зачёт (семестр 2).

2. Проверяемые результаты

Оценочные задания проверяют знания и умения по разделам и темам рабочей программы, применение изученных способов действий и обоснованное представление результата. Для общеобразовательной подготовки учитываются предметные и метапредметные результаты среднего общего образования.

Код Общая компетенция

ОК 01 Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам.

ОК 02 Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 04 Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде.

ОК 09 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

3. Состав и применение материалов

Банк контрольных вопросов и заданий приведён в приложении к настоящему документу и соответствует содержанию рабочей программы. Он используется для текущего контроля, самостоятельной подготовки и формирования вариантов промежуточной аттестации.

Текущий контроль проводится после освоения соответствующих тем. На экзамене обучающийся отвечает на два вопроса из разных разделов и выполняет одно практическое задание из банка. На дифференцированном зачёте или зачёте проверяются обязательные работы и выполнение комплексного задания. Для физической культуры применяются практические действия с учётом состояния здоровья и предусмотренных специальных условий.

4. Условия выполнения

Вопросы и практическое задание соответствуют освоенным темам. Предоставляются необходимые исходные данные, учебные материалы и предусмотренные средства выполнения. До начала объявляются время, допустимые ресурсы, представляемый результат и критерии. При ограничениях здоровья используется доступная равноценная форма проверки.

5. Критерии оценивания

Компонент ответа	Баллы	Показатели
Знание и понимание	30	Корректное использование понятий, правил и фактов.
Применение знаний и способов действий	40	Правильность решения и последовательность обязательных действий.
Обоснование	20	Объяснение выбора, проверка результата и аргументированные выводы.
Оформление и представление	10	Понятность, логичность, корректность записи и терминологии.

Полное выполнение показателя — максимальный балл; частичное выполнение с устранимыми недостатками — половина; отсутствие результата или существенная ошибка

— 0 баллов. «Отлично» — 90–100 баллов, «хорошо» — 75–89, «удовлетворительно» — 60–74, «неудовлетворительно» — менее 60. Зачёт — не менее 60 баллов при выполнении обязательных практических действий.

Тестовые задания оцениваются по доле правильных ответов: 90–100 процентов — «отлично», 75–89 — «хорошо», 60–74 — «удовлетворительно», менее 60 — «неудовлетворительно». Критерии отдельных учебных работ из банка применяются при текущем контроле; итоговая оценка выставляется по установленной выше шкале.

6. Формирование вариантов

Вариан т

Теоретическая часть Практическая часть

1 Два вопроса из начальных и заключительных разделов.

Задание из раздела, проверяющего применение изученных способов действий.

2 Два вопроса из других разделов без повторения первого варианта.

Равноценное задание с иными исходными данными.

Ситуационная или расчётная задача из банка по освоенной теме. Выбранные вопросы, исходные данные и номер практического задания фиксируются преподавателем в варианте и оценочном листе. Равноценность вариантов определяется проверяемыми результатами, сложностью действий и временем выполнения.

3 Два вопроса по темам, не использованным в предыдущих вариантах.

7. Оценочный лист

Поле	**Запись**
Обучающийся / группа	_____
Дисциплина / дата / форма	_____
Вопросы / номер задания	_____
Баллы по показателям	_____
Выводы и замечания	_____
Итоговая оценка / преподаватель	_____

Приложение. Банк контрольных вопросов и заданий

5. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

5.1. Контрольные вопросы и задания Вводный тест Chose the right variant and translate the sentences

1. Where ... you from? a) is b) are c) am

2. How old ... you? How old ... your brother? a) are b) am c) is

3. What ... your aunt's name? a) am b) is c) are

4. I ... glad to see you. How ... you? a) are, am b) is, are c) am, are

5. The dog ... in the garden. a) am b) are c) is

6. Tom's parents ... travel agents. a) are b) is c) am

7. - ... your father a carpenter? - No, he ... . a) are, is b) is, isn’t c) am, aren’t

8. John ... (not) a student, he ... a doctor. a) are, are b) is, is c) isn’t, is

9. That book ... (not) very interesting. Take this one. a) isn’t b) aren’t c) am not 10. The best seats ...

10. a) is b) am c) are

11. Moscow ... the capital of Russia. a) am b) is c) are

12.I ... hot. Open the window, please. a) am b) are c) is

13. What... the weather like today? a) are b) is c) are

14. I... (not) interested in football at all. a) aren’t b) isn’t c) am not

15. ... Tom and Bob good football players? a) are b) is c) am

16. ...you hungry? a) is b) are c) am

17. The news ... (not) very bad today. a) am b) is c) are

18. What ... your parents' address? a) is b) are c) am

19. Your money... in your handbag. a) are b) is c) am

20. What's the matter? You (look) very happy. a) look b) looks

21. How much ... this sweater cost? a) Is b) does c) do

22. How much ... this sweater? a) Is b) does c) do

23. As soon as the bus (stop), Jill (get off). a) stopped, got off b) stopes, get off c) stopped, get off

24. Three weeks later I (leave) for Moscow. a) leaves b) left c) leaved

25. How you (cut) your finger? a) cuts b) did cut c) does cuts

26. Jack (try) to remember what he had done last April. a) tries b) did try c) tried

27. Yesterday Mr. Watson (drink) too much at the party. a) drank b) drunk c) drinked

28. Looking through the paper, the teacher (find) several mistake. a) finds b) finded c) found

29. Julius Caesar (found) the Tower of London. a) founded b) did find c) finds

30. Ten minutes ago I (hear) a strange noise. a) heared b) heard c) hears Контрольная работа1. Напишите следующие предложения во множественном числе.

1) What is that child's name?

2) This is a star.

3) It is not a girl.

4) Is this a man?

5) That is a bus.

6) Is the boy near the window?

7) He is an Englishman.

8) It is a sheep.

2. Замените выделенные слова личными местоимениями в объектном падеже.

1) I saw a boy in the street.

2) Send the fax, please.

3) I don't know these representatives.

4) Show this company to me and my manager.

5) Ask my sister to type a letter for you.

3. Подчеркните подходящие местоимения в зависимости от смысла.

1) (I, me, my) name is George. (I, me, my) am a businessman. (I, me, my) work in a big company. (It, it, its) name is «Sunrise».

2) Let (I, me, my) introduce (I, me, my) colleague to (you, your). (He, him. his) name is John Brown.

3) (We, us, our) company wants to have talks with (you, you, your). Aren't (you, you, your) busy?

4. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.

1) There are many big cities in the USA.

2) We like your equipment and want to sign a contract with you.

3) He has a lot of duties in the office.

4) My secretary speaks English fluently.

5) My brother is the head of a big office.

5. На основании следующих вопросов составьте рассказ о себе.

1. What is your name? 2. How old are you? 3. Are you married or single? 4. Do you live with your parents? 5. Have you got children? 6. What is your job? 7. How long does it take you to get to your work? 8. When do you begin your working day? 9 Who is the head of your office? 10. What do you do during your working hours? 11. What are your duties? 11. What countries does your off 12. Do you sometimes take part in business talks? 13. Does your office receive a lot of letters cables and telexes? 14. Who sends answers to these business letters? 15. Do you receive foreign businessmen at your office?

6. Составьте диалог по аналогии со следующим ниже. Jones: Hello. Is that Machino export? Secretary: Yes, it is. Jones: This is Jones speaking. I'd like to speak to Mr. Somov. Is he in now? Secretary: Yes, he is. Just a moment, please. Somov: How do you do, Mr Jones. Jones: How do you do. Mr. Somov. I'd like to meet you and discuss our enquiry for boilers. Somov: Very good. Come and see us tomorrow morning, please. Контрольная работа 2

1. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму. 1 . He has some new English books. 2 . There were some magazines on his table 3 . They can speak some foreign languages. 4 . He knows some engineers of our office.

5. We sent some letters to foreign firms yesterday. 6 . Our director received some businessmen the day before yesterday.

7. They will discuss the terms of delivery with them next week.

8. They are having talks with their partners.

9. They have concluded an agreement lately.

2. Заполните пропуски местоимениями some, any, no. 1 There are catalogues on the table. 2.Can you give me...magazines to read? 3. There are not ..letters on your desk. 4. The other day we sent...inquiries for furniture 5. Are there...price-lists on his desk? Yes, there are... 6. Did your office make contracts with British firms last year?

3. Заполните пропуски словами much, many, few (a few), little (a little) 1 Was there... snow in Kiev last winter? Yes, there was.

2. Do...people watch TV in the evening ?

3. I'm sorry we have... ham for breakfast, but we have a lot of cheese.

4. .. .children watch TV after 10 o'clock in the evening.

5. Larin doesn't know English well, but he studies...now.

6. Let me think...before I answer your question.

7. The new jet-liner has made only...flights abroad.

8. I had very ... time last night and watched TV for only ... minutes.

9. Our flat is not very large and there is . . furniture in it.

4. Ответьте на вопросы, исходя из данных ниже просьб. a) Pete, write the word "foreign", please. I. What is Pete doing ? 2. What has he done ? 3. Who has written the word "foreign" ? 4. What did he do a minute ago ? b) Nick, open the window, please.

1. What is Nick doing ? 2. What has he done? 3. Who has opened the window? 4. What did he do a minute ago?

5. Поставьте глаголы в нужном времени (Past Simple или Present Perfect), употребив каждое из данных обстоятельств.

1. I (to send) those letters (this week, yesterday, just, a fortnight ago, this morning, last week).

2. We (to go) shopping (today, three days ago, last month, already, the other day. This week).

3. They (to be) in Kiev (last year, lately, 2 years ago, this month, last Sunday).

6. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужной форме. Basov: Hello, (to be) that "Lake & Co" ? I'd like to speak to Mr. Lake. Lake: Yes, Lake (to speak). Basov: Good afternoon, Mr. Lake. This (to speak) Basov of "Avtoexport". We (to see) your new model of cars lately and we are interested in your new cars. You (can) send us your offer? Lake: I (to believe) we (to send) you our offer, Mr. Basov. You (to receive) it? Basov: Not yet. When you (to send) it? Lake: We (to send) it a week ago, I (to believe). Basov: Then we (must) receive it today or tomorrow. Lake: I (to think) so. How many cars would you like to buy? Basov: 5 or 6. Lake: Good. And when you (to require) them? Basov: In April or in May. Lake: I (to believe) we (can) ship you the cars in April.

7. Заполните пропуски предлогами: Используйте предлоги: WITH, FOR, IN, AT (2), OF (2).

1. I work...V/O Machinoexport. A lot...foreign firms are interested in doing business...us. We have made some contracts...boilers...a new model lately. Our boilers are...great demand now and we sell them...high prices. Используйте предлоги: WITH (2), FOR, OF, TO.

2. The other day Mr. Gray... "Roberts & Co" came... Moscow to have talks...us. He phoned our secretary and made an

appointment...us...the next day. Используйте предлоги: TO, OF (2), PAST, AT.

3. He came to see us...half...nine. We discussed a lot...different questions. Our terms...payment and delivery were acceptable...him. Контрольная работа 3 Заполните пропуски производными от SOME, ANY, NO, EVERY.

1. What are you looking for? - My watch. It is... here.

2. Where did you go yesterday? - .... I stayed at home.

3. It seems to me there's ... in the hall. - You are right. It is Peter.

4. Is there... here? - No, there's ... here. ... left an hour ago.

5. Is there ... urgent? - No, there's ... urgent. You may type this letter later.

2. Переделайте следующие приказания в косвенной речи по данному образцу: Open a Letter of Credit He told me (asked me) to open a Letter of Credit.

1. Describe your educational background and professional experience

2. Don't keep us waiting for you.

3. Can you give us a discount off the price?

4. Don't let us down!

3. Дайте развернутые ответы на следующие вопросы, обращая внимание на употребление времен в придаточных времени и условия. 1 . What will you do if the technical conditions of the order don't suit you?

2. Will you open a Letter of Credit if you don't receive a cable of the readiness of the goods for shipment? 3 .Will you give the buyers a discount off the price if they increase their order? 4 .What

discount off the price will you give the buyers if they increase their order? 5 .What will you do before you place an order with a foreign firm?

6. What will you do after you receive the cable from the sellers that goods are read for shipment?

7. What will you do when you return from the office?

4. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, используя Passive Voice.

1. В Азии едят много риса.

2. Книги можно держать 2 недели. После этого они должны быть возвращены в библиотеку.

3. Эту комнату не подметали с понедельника.

4. Я не мог воспользоваться своей машиной на прошлой неделе её ремонтировали.

5. Сотни новых домов будут построены в следующем году.

5. Переведите следующие предложения, содержащие конструкцию Complex Object.

1. We want "Green & Co" to deliver the goods in May.

2. You expect the contract to be signed today, don't you?

3. Do you want the design of the model to be changed?

4. I don't know why they made the employees show the compressors in operation.

5. I expect the tests of computers to be made soon.

6. Раскройте скобки, употребляя нужное по смыслу время.

1. We (to go) to school every day. 2 Nick (to do) his homework by 7 o'clock yesterday. 3 You (to help) your mother tomorrow? 4 We (to bring) a lot of berries from the wood. Now we'll make jam.

5. Look! Jane (to swim) across the river.

6. What you (to do) at 6 o'clock yesterday?

7. You ever (to see) the Pyramids?

8. I (to go) to the Caucasus two years ago.

9. When Nick (to come) home yesterday, his mother (to return) and (to cook) dinner in the kitchen.

10. When I (to go) to school yesterday, I suddenly (to remember) that I (to forget) to take my English exercise-book.

11. Yesterday grandfather (to tell) us how he (to work) at the factory during the war.

12. When I (to come) home, I'll ring you up.

13.1 always (to go) for a walk at a quarter to six p.m.

14. Tomorrow Nick (not to go) to the cinema, because he (to go) there yesterday.

15. My sister already (to be) to the theatre this week.

16. 16. Look! A little baby (to cry).

17. My friend (to like) apples.

18. What your brother (to do) now?

19. If the weather (to be) fine, we (to go) to the country. I (to see) Tom tomorrow.

20. Let's go for a walk. The rain (to stop) and the sun (to shine) now.

5.2. Темы письменных работ My family My flat My free time My hobby My college My favourite shop Sport in our life Geographical position of Greate Britain

5.3. Фонд оценочных средств MOSCOW Moscow is the capital of our country. It was founded in 1147 by Prince Yuri Dolgorukyi. Now Moscow is the largest political, economic and administrative center of the country. It is one of the world's cultural, scientific and art centers. Moscow lies on both sides of the Moskva river. The heart of Moscow is Red Square and the Kremlin. The main and the tallest of the Kremlin towers is the Spasskaya Tower. People all over the country listen to the Kremlin Chimes on the Spasskaya Tower. Thousands of tourists admire the majestic beauty of the red-brick walls and towers of the Kremlin, the fantastic beauty of- St. Basil's Cathedral, a masterpiece of ancient Russian culture. In front of the Cathedral there's a monument to Minin and Pozharsky. The cathedrals, palaces and buildings of the Kremlin are remarkable museums containing unique collections of rare things. In fact, Moscow is famous all over the world for its museums and galleries Among them most well-known is the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts which houses a wonderful collection of world painting and sculpture. The Tretyakov Picture Gallery is also very popular with its masterpieces of Russian pictorial art. In Moscow there are a lot of exhibition halls, palaces of culture, libraries and theatres. Many tourists enjoy the magnificent building of the University. The Moscow Metro is not only a comfortable, rapid and economic means of transport but also one of the tourists' attraction. Выпишите из текста прилагательные в превосходной степени со словами, к которым они относятся. MY FAMILY Appearance and Manners. When we speak about somebody`s figure, face, hands , feet we mean his or her appearance. A person may be tall, middle-sized or short, thin or plump. A face may be round, oval and square. In summer some people have freckles on their faces. Old people have wrinkled faces. People`s hair may be long or short, thin or thick, good or bad, straight or curly. If it is long it is often plainted. Its colour may be black or fair, chestnut or red. Old people have grey hair. Eyes may be large or small. They may be of different colours , grey, green, black or hazel. Cheeks may be rosy or pale(if a person is il), plump or hollow(if a person is very ill).Some people have dimples in their cheeks when they smile. Women usually have their hair done at the hairdresser`s. The manner of walking is called the walk (gait).One step may be :light, heavy, firm. Old people often shuffle their feet , have a shuffling gait. Read and translate the topic. About my family and myself. Let me introduce myself. My name is Anna. My full name is Anna Vladimirovna Petrova. I was born in Rostov on the fifth of November 1980.I am not yet nineteen. At the moment I am a first year student at the University . My family is average sized Russian family; I have a father, mother and a sister. I was named after my granny and I am proud of it. Now I am going to speak about my father. His name is Vladimir Mihailovich .He is 55.He is a computer engineer by education, but he is in business now. Their firm sells modern TV sets and computers. He often goes on business trips to different cities of the country and abroad. After his trips he tells us stories about people, about different countries and their traditions .Though my father is very busy, he always finds time to sing a song with us and to listen to our problems. He likes sport. My mother`s name is Lubov Aleksandrovna. She is five years younger than my father. She is shorter than my father. Her brown hair, small thin nose, blue eyes and open smile make her very beautiful. She is a doctor and she likes her work very much. My mum is fond of music and poetry. She also likes dancing and singing. She also does most of the cooking, washing, cleaning and tiding. It`s a wonder what her small but strong hands can do. My sister`s name is Ksenija. She is 12 and, naturally, she is still at school. She does very well at school, so her school reports are always excellent. She is especially very good at math and English. She is like her mother: the same hair, the same eyes, the same voice, the same manners. Just like her mother , she is fond of music and likes singing and dancing very much. Just like her father

she is fond of sports. My sister is of great help to my parents. I`ve got a grandmother and grandfather. They are on pension. I love them very much. They live in the country. Every summer I visit them. We have many relatives. Some of them live abroad. They always try to come to see us each time we celebrate some family holidays or to send us their best wishes. .Our family is very friendly. We enjoy the honest and open relationship in the family. Active Vocabulary: to introduce — представлять let me introduce myself — разрешите представиться freckle[freckle]-веснушка wrinkled face-морщинистое лицо shuffle- шаркатъ, волочитъ ноги firm gait-твердая походка to forget — забывать job — работа proud — гордый to be proud of smth — гордиться чем-то to go in for sports — увлекаться спортом occupation — занятие, род занятий, профессия military — военный interpreter — переводчик to retire — быть на пенсии Answer the questions.

1.What can you tell about your appearance? a)Are you tall or short? b)Are you fat or thin? c)What is the colour of your hair?

2. When you meet a person for the first time, do you pay attention to his or her appearance and manners? What do you like or dislike?

3. What is your manner of speaking

4. When and where you born?

5. What are your parents` occupations?

6. Are your parents fond of sport?

7. Have you any brothers or sisters? MY HOBBY Before reading the text think about the following questions:

1. Which new hobby would you like to learn? Why?

2. What makes the activity fun for you? Read and translate the text. A "hobby" is a special interest or activity that you do in your time off. Some people have animals as hobbies. They keep rabbits, or go fishing. They train dogs to do tricks, or keep pigeons to race and carry messages. Some are crazy about plants. They try to grow cacti or rare tropical flowers in their kitchens and sitting rooms. Others are mad about their car or their motorbike. They spend their Saturdays and Sundays washing them, painting them, or buying new bits and pieces to make them go even faster. Children and teenagers are great collectors. They collect stamps, or postcards or matchboxes, or pictures of a favourite footballer or pop star. Many people make things as a hobby. Some teach themselves at home, but a lot of people go to evening classes at their local college. Just look under letter B in a list of London or New York evening classes and you'll find: Ballet, Batik, Bengali, Body building, Breadmaking and Byzantium. But not everyone goes to evening classes to learn about his special interest. No one helped these people to do what they did. A "hobby" is usually something that a person does alone. But American (and British) families sometimes like to do things together, too. American families often have quite a lot of money to spend on their recreation. They can all enjoy their holiday home or their boot somewhere in the country away from home. Americans love to get out of town into the wild and many go for holidays or long weekends into the thirty-live fabulous national parks. These magnificent areas of countryside include tropical forests, high mountains, dry deserts, long sandy coasts grassy prairies and wooded mountains full of wild animals. The idea of these parks, which cover 1% of the whole area of the USA. is to make "a great breathing place for the national lungs", and to keep different parts of the land as they were before men arrived. There are camping places in the national parks as well as museums, boat trips and evening campfire meetings. Americans really enjoy new "gadgets", especially new ways of travelling. In the winter, the woods are full of "snowmobiles" (cars with skis in the front). In the summer they ride their "dune buggins" across the sands or take

to the sky in hang gliders.

But Americans do not only spend their free time having fun. They are very interested in culture too. Millions take part-time courses in writing painting and music, and at weekends the museums, art galleries and concert halls are full. Active Vocabulary rabbit - кролик fishing- рыбалка a message – сообщение to try - пытаться a motorbike-мотоцикл to spend-проводить(время) a collector-коллекционер stamps - марки a postcard - открытка to do smth together – делать что-либо вмести to enjoy –наслаждаться Answer the following questions:

1. What is hobby?

2. What hobbies do people have?

3. Are children and teenagers great collectors?

4. What do people collect?

5. What classes do people attend in the evening?

6. Does a person usually do his hobby

7. Do American families like doing things together?

8. Where do they enjoy their ho

9. What is the idea of the parks there (in America)?

10. Are the Americans interested in culture? What do they do to prove their interest?

11. What is your hobby?

12. Does your family support you in your hobby? What do your parents think about it?

13. Does your family like doing things together?

14. Do you travel together?

15. Are you a collector? What do you collect?

16. What is your friend's hobby?

17. Are hobbies a great Russian tradition?

18. Has your family a car? What does your father do with it on Sundays? Is it his hobby?

19. Do you have pets as a hobby?

20. Do hobbies help us in our life? Do they make it more interesting? Role Play

1. Ask your partner to help you with your hobby in some way.

2. Describe to a partner the steps involved in doing your hobby.

3. Tell someone else how to get started with a new hobby. Before reading the text think about the following items:

1. Why do many people don’t like week-days?

2. Why do many people wait week end? Read the text and translate it. My working day. I usually start my day with getting up and doing all things that everybody does in the morning: washing, having breakfast, etc. Also, I got used to gather my learning tools: pencils, exercise-books, text-books in the morning. Then I usually go to the university. Fortunately, father takes a car every morning and he often picks me up and drives me to the doors of our university building. And soon the lectures and lessons begin... We have from 2 to 4 lectures every time, depending on day. I like studying in the university more than in the school because in university it is mostly

allowed to miss some lectures (of course, later you should take a summary from your mate and copy it). So, a student is much more free, than pupil is. After the lessons I usually return home where I have dinner and start thinking about my ways of spending the rest of the day. Very often I go to my friend's places. During the early autumn and summer I often go to the sports ground or on the beach. I also like visiting different sports events, for example, soccer matches of «Luch» in Russian championship. So, the world is full of enjoyable things to do. On returning home I usually start doing my homework (perhaps, it is the most dull part of the day). Having finished it, I open a book and read it or watch TV. At last, I go to the bed. Of course, I would like to tell you more about myself and my working day, but, unfortunately, my time is rather limited and I have got a lot of homework to do. Generally, now you know about my working day enough. Active Vocabulary Working day - рабочий день Clock - часы(стенные)

Alarm clock - будильник Watch - наручные часы As usual - как обычно Than usual - чем обычно Half -половина Quarter - четверть Exceptкроме - To get up - вставать To wake up - просыпаться To ring – звонить,звенеть To lie - лежать To start - начинать To do morning exercises – делать зарядку To wash – умываться, мыть To wash up – мыть посуду To clean teeth – чистить зубы To comb heir - причесываться To be late - опаздывать Absent-minded - рассеянный To go by (bus)- ездить на To get to work – добираться до работы To get on (a bus) – сесть на автобус To get off (the bus) – выйти из автобуса To seem - казаться To be tired - устать To be alone – быть одному To stay alone - остаться одному On weekdays – по рабочим дням At the weekend – по выходным Day off – выходной(нерабочий) день To be in a hurry - спешить Hurry up! - Поторопись To be sure – быть уверенным To take things easy - смотреть на вещи просто To arrive - прибывать Customer – покупатель, клиент To need money - нуждаться в деньгах To bang on the door – стучать в дверь To jump out of bed – вскочить с кровати To turn over - перевернуться To leave the house – выходить из дома To leave for – уходить куда-либо` Take it easy! – Не принимай близко к сердцу To go to bed – ложиться спать To go to sleep -засыпать To spend – проводить(время) Job - работа To take a shower (bath) – принимать душ To make a bed - убирать постель Answer the following questions:

1. When does your working day begin?
2. What do you do when you get up?
3. Who makes breakfast for you?
4. What time do you leave for work(university)?
5. How much time does it take you to get to the university?
6. When do you have dinner?
7. Do you usually have dinner at home or at your school(university) canteen?
8. What do you usually have for dinner?
9. How long does it take you to prepare your homework?
10. What do you usually do in the evening?
11. What time do you usually go to bed? Translate into English:

1. Когда вы обычно встаете? – По рабочим дням в 7 часов, а в субботу и воскресенье немного позже обычного.

2. Как вы добираетесь на работу? – Обычно я иду пешком, а сегодня я ехал на автобусе.

3. Вчера у меня был тяжелый день. Я очень устал и лег спать рано. Я начал читать книгу, но через минуту заснул.

4. Мама встала в 7 часов, приготовила завтрак, разбудила детей и папу.

5. В понедельник мой будильник не прозвонил. Я проснулся в 8.30 и вскочил с постели. Я не делал зарядку и пошел на работу без завтрака.

6. Поторопитесь, поезд прибывает через три минуты.

7. Не торопитесь, у нас много времени. Занятие начнется через 40 минут.

8. Мой рабочий день закончился в 5 часов. Я вышел из офиса и пошел к автобусной остановке.

9. Каждое утро я просыпаюсь рано утром, умываюсь, делаю зарядку, завтракаю и иду на работу.

10. Когда ты выходишь из дома в университет? Задай общий вопрос:

1. You like reading._____

2. He gets up at seven._____

3. We have meat for supper every day._____

4. She goes to work by bus._____

5. She is smart._____

6. They are tall._____

7. He has got a strong father._____

8. You have got big eyes._____

9. He can run well._____

10. They can play chess._____ Задай специальный вопрос:

1. She goes to bed at seven a. m._____

2. You have sandwich for breakfast._____

3. She works at school._____

4. They are my friends._____

5. She has got a big flat._____

6. He can play football well._____ Задай разделительный вопрос:

1. We can dance well,_____ 5. You don't know him,_____

2. She is slim,_____ 6. You aren't doctors,_____

3. He drives a car,_____ 7. She can't sing,_____

4. They have got a nice house?_____ 8. I haven't got a hat,_____ Задай альтернативный вопрос:

1. She likes coffee._____

2. He is kind._____

3. You have got green eyes._____

4. We speak English._____

5. They can drive a car._____

6. She goes to school by bus._____ Задай вопрос к подлежащему:

1. My mother has a shower every day._____

2. We drink coffee with milk._____

3. She can drive._____

4. They are pretty._____

5. You go shopping every day._____

6. He gets up at half past six._____ Задай все пять типов вопросов к предложениям:

1. My grandparents have got a very nice house in the country.

2. Peter is working in the garden now.

3. He likes to read books in the evening. _____ _____ My future profession The end of school is the start of our independent life and the beginning of the most serious examination we have passed. In order to do well at this examination it is necessary to choose the right road in life which will help us best to live and work for own good and for the benefit of our country. Many broad ways will open before the pupils when they leave a secondary school. Everybody will have a chance to develop and use knowledge and education received during the school years. There are a lot of different trades and professions, and each one must choose the occupation in which he or she can best develop one's own talent and abilities. Our society needs well-educated people. Nowadays the profession of an economist has become one the most useful, modern and interesting. That is because our country is moving towards market economy and different forms of property are being established. There is a place for an economist at every plant and factory. An economist exercises different functions. He or she can determine the structure of an enterprise and calculate costs as well as probable profits. An economist analyses the condition of the market and prospects for its development in the future. His or her practical use of electronic computers is a must. The activities of an economist at an enterprise range from bookkeeper control the financial state of an enterprise and perform a lot of useful calculations. A manager is an actual administrator. Having a good command of the economic situation in the region and the demands of the market a person with an economist's diploma may establish his own business, or he may become a

partner of a joint venture. It is very important for an economist to know a foreign language, especially English. Customs and traditions I am going to tell you about English customs and traditions. First of all it concerns United Kingdom political system. In Great Britain there is no written constitution, only customs, traditions and precedents. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. The monarch acts within the constitutional system, while the Government conducts public policy. Englishmen have traditions not only in political, but in social life. For example, London, the capital of England, is traditionally devided into three parts: the West End, the East end ,and the City. The City is a histrorical, financial and business centre of

London. The East End is the district inhabied by the workers, and the West End is a fashionable shopping and entertaining centre. English people like to spend their free time in numerous pubs where they can have a glass of beer and talk about different things with their friends. The English are traditional about their meals. They eat eggs and bacon with toasts for breakfast, pudding or apple pie for dessert. Every English family has five o'clock tea. A typical feature of an english house is a fireplace, even when there is central heating in the house. English people like domestic animals. Every family has a pet: a dog, a cat or a bird. Politeness is a characteristic feature of Englishmen. They often say "Thank you", "Sorry", "Beg your pardon". Russian people, I think, have to learn this good custom. Englishmen have many traditional holidays, such as Christmas, St. Valentine's Day, Mother's day, Easter and others. English as a world language English belongs to the Teutonic or Germanic branch of the Indo-European family of the languages. It is only in the course of the last hundred years that English is become a world language In Shakespeare's time it was a provincial language of secondary importance with only 6 million native speakers Nowadays English has-become the world's most important language in politics, science. In a number of speakers (400 million) it is second only to Chinese It is the official language of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the United States of America, of Australia and New Zealand. English is used as one of the official languages in Canada, the Republic of South Africa and the Irish Republic It is also spoken as a second l-ge by many people in India, Pakistan. The number of second-language speakers may soon exceed the number of native speakers, if it has not done so already. The United Nations has six official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. English has become now the language of international communication. At present no other language on Earth is better suited to play the role of world language. People who speak English fall into one of three groups: those who have learnt it as their native language, those who have learnt it as a second language in a society which is mainly bilingual and those who are force to use it for a practical purpose - professional or educational. Nowadays when science and technology are progressing so fast all kind of specialists need English in their work. I am not confident with my English. I think it doesn't sound well. But I am a good English learner. I always attend my English classes and work hard.

5.4. Перечень видов оценочных средств устный опрос контрольные работы тестирование аудирование